Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 26 JUNE, 1830. [NUMBER 73.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, the Amateurs will have the honor of representing the farce of

THE ELECTION,

Altered and adapted from Foote's farce of the Mayor of Garratt.

To which will be added the laughable entertainment of

Animal Magnetism.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 29th, and Wednesday the 30th instant.

Boxes 6 Rupees | Pit 4 Rupees
Upper Boxes 3 Rs | Gallery 2 Rs

☞ Gentlemen are requested not to offer money at the doors.

No persons admitted behind the scenes excepting those actually engaged in the performance.

Bombay, 26th June, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 26th June, 1830.

WOOLER AND CO.

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission a Handsome Light Mail Coach, built in London expressly for this Country and remarkably Light, neatly fitted up inside with a complete Set of Harness for four Horses, together with some spare articles. It has been occasionally driven in Bombay, and is now offered for Sale, the owner of it having left this Presidency.

PRICE Rs 5,000.

Bombay, 26th June, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE
THE
BOMBAY REGISTER
AND
DIRECTORY
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE
ALMANACK
FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 26th June, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING
Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

APOLLO STREET.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
On WEDNESDAY the 7th July next.
(UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.)

THAT VALUABLE and ELIGIBLE PROPERTY, belonging to THOMAS PALMER, Esq. situate in the centre of APOLLO STREET, nearly opposite Limjee Bhicajee's Shop, consisting of a DOUBLE HOUSE or two ADJOINING HOUSES, very substantially built and divided into numerous large and convenient Apartments, equally well adapted for, and at present occupied as DWELLINGS, OFFICES, and SHOPS; each House has also a large STABLE, convertible to other purposes if required, the whole in complete substantial repair.

May be viewed till the day of Sale, and particulars had from CAWASJEE MANACKJEE, or his Brother JAMAJEE, opposite the premises.

Bombay, 26th June, 1830.

ફિયાલો • ઇશ્તારીટ*

તારીખ • ૭ મી • માયના • જુલાઈ • મ હીનાની • બુધવારનેદીને • કદાપો • ઈનો • માગામ ય • ઘરગ્રેલે • નડ્રી • વેચારેનો • ટામરા • પાલમર ઈશકોરિની • ગોટા • બુલની • શારી • મીલકત જેવગે • ઉપરછે • તેવગા • ઉપર • જાહેર • લી લાઉ • કરીને • વગમે • ફિલિયન્ટ • તરાટનો • વચમો • નથા • લીમજ • નીખાજનાં • કુ કાનની • લગાલગા • શામિલછે* ફિલીકત • મધે ફિખેવકુ • ઘર • મથવા • ૨ ઘરફિખીજાને • લ ગતાં • બુહાં • મજબુત • બાંધેલાંછે • અને • ફિર ગો • ધોકિ • ગોટા • અને • શ્રુતરમાવે • તેવા • મોરડાછે • અને • શ્રલગો • તેઘરોગો • રે શ્વાનુ • નથા • માણેગો • નથા • કુકાનો • કરેલીછે અને • ઘરોપર • ફિવકામજોગછે • અને • દરફિ • ઘરને • ફિખ્રો • ગો ા • નખેલોછે • તે • નખેલાને • જોઇ દાપી • બીજાં • કામરો • રાખવા • ગાંગાયેનો • તેણી બનીરાખશે *અને • શિધલુ • પુરુ • શાંરૂ • ક્ષમા રવુછે*

ફિલીકત • વેચાણનાં • દીવશ • શ્રુમી • દે ખડાવશે • અને • ઈની • વીગતવાર • કાવશાજ • માં ગીકજીને • મથવા • મીલકતની • શામાણી • કુકાં ન • ઉપર • તેનાંમાર્ફ • જમાશજીને • પુછેમાથી • મા લમ • પડશે*

શ્રી • મુમબઈની • તા૦ ૨૬ મી • જુન • ૧૮૩૦

FOR SALE

AT MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE'S Stables, next to Byramjee Cowasjee's stables, Bendy Bazaar street, Three fine powerful ARAB bred HORSES, colors bay, grey and flea-bitten, from 13 to 14 hands high, arrived lately from the Persian Gulph, per *Shahool Ahmed*, well broke in for saddle. For particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 26th June, 1830.

FOR SALE
FOR READY MONEY.

A RIFLE GUN, in Case; most complete, by CHILD.—Rs 350.

No 3 Meadow Street.

CALCUTTA.

SUTTEE.

Notwithstanding the strict law of the Government against Suttees, a woman has lately burnt herself. A certain gentleman, a Soodra by caste, who resided at Chibotu, in Patna, within the Arrah Purguna, died on Friday the 10th May. He was about 32 years of age. After his death, which happened in the morning, his remains were borne to the river side in order to be burnt. His wife, a girl of about nineteen years of age, attended him there, without declaring her intention of burning herself, and at about 2 o'clock when the body was about to be set on fire, she requested a Bramin to repeat the ceremony of Suttee, which he did after some hesitation. A few minutes after, having looked around, she leaped in upon the funeral pile, and consumed herself without the formality usual in such cases, of being pressed and caught hold of by bamboos. The Daroga having been acquainted with it, came to the place but it was too late. Those who were present at this spectacle were all immediately seized and sent to Patna, where they still remain in confinement. No trial has yet taken place,

---

We have been favoured by a passenger on board the *Alexander* with the following particulars:—

"On the 15th March, the *Alexander* touched at the Island of Tristan D'Acunha, which was thought to be uninhabited. The ship's boats were sent for water, and when they returned, they were accompanied by a man of war's gig, with 8 stout rowers, and the governor of the Island, who were uncommonly civil, and not only helped us to water, but sold us potatoes of a most delicious kind, and caught some fresh fish for us. As this Island lies in the direct track for ships bound to New Holland, Swan River, &c. it ought to be known to Captains, that they may be enable to avoid the expense and detention of going into the Cape. Excellent poultry and pigs can be had there. Old clothes are very acceptable to the poor islanders, who amount in number to 11 men and 11 women, and I believe 24 children. The men are English, the woman black.

"On the 24th March, the *Alexander*, being within a day's sail of the pilot, experienced a tremendous gale, which lasted 4 days, during which she carried away her main mast, main top mast, and main top gallant, also her mizen top mast, sails, &c and one of her boats. She had no sight for 8 days since leaving Madras, and was beating about the Sand heads the last 3 days. Nothing could exceed the exertions of the captain, officers, and crew, during this awful crisis, and it is owing to them, under Providence, that we ever reached the shore in safety, and for which the passengers are all truly grateful to them.—*India Gazette, June 4.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The 1st June, 1830.

Mr. R. C. Halkett, Register of the Zillah Court at Purneah.

Mr. G. H. Smith, Ditto Ditto at Saharunpore.

Government Securities.

JUNE 3, 1830.

BUY.		SELL.
Prem.		Prem.
25 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 3rd. The English Brig Minerva, J. R. Blake, from Madras 20th, Masulipatam 26th, and Vizagapatam 30th May.

DEPARTURES.—June, 3rd. The English Ship Tamerane, Robert Miller, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 2d June. at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Joseph D'Rozario to Miss E. J. Roderick.

BIRTHS.—At Jessore on the 2d June, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. W. Fuller, of a Daughter.

In Chowringhee, on the 2d June, the Lady of Captain Lawrence, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 3d June, Ernst Nosky, Esq. of the firm of E. Nosky and Co. aged 54 years.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June, G. Strafford, Esq. aged 45 years.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	½	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9½	per Rupee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 1st Instant by the Rev. W. Malkin, B. A. Ensign Alfred Wilkinson, of the 33d Regiment N. I. to Anne, second Daughter of Lieut. Arthur King, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

At St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday the 9th Instant, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B. A. Mr. Robert William Twigg, to Miss Leonora Amelia Jelly, the only Daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Jelly, Revenue Surveyor and Niece to Mrs. Catherine Phillips.

BIRTH.—At the Presidency on Wednesday the 9th June, the Wife of Mr. Jeremiah Moore, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Madras, on the 8th Instant, Pennington Richardson, Son of Joseph Bainbridge, Esq. aged 1 year and 6 days.

BOMBAY.

ORIGINAL.

"THE WELLESLEY BRIDGE."

We have seldom to notice a more gratifying spectacle than that which took place at the opening of the new Bridge at Poona: The morning of the 18th Instant, was the time appointed for the ceremony, long before the dawn, the Inhabitants of Poona assembled on the road between the camp and the river. The Hon'ble the Governor and His Excellency the Commander in Chief attended by their respective suits and guards of Honor, were met by the European Functionaries, the Sirdars, principal Merchants, and Shroffs of the City, together with the Inhabitants of the place in countless numbers, on the left bank of the river; whence the whole party proceeded, after the usual compliments, to the Adawlut or Court house; the procession was formed, the band of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons in their full uniforms led, followed by a squadron of that gallant Corps, The Hon'ble the Governor, his Excellency the Commander in chief with their respective suits were met, after leaving the Adawlut, by the Hon'ble the chief Justice of the supreme court of Bombay, Mr. Newnham Member of Council, and the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, who attended by all the civil functionaries and Military staff of the station with the Sirdars of Rank, formed a procession which was followed by another squadron of the 4th light Dragoons and natives of all ranks (including wealthy Merchants and Bankers, and populace innumerable,) closed the Cavalcade.

After leaving the Adawlut, the procession proceeded towards the new road leading to the Bridge, hear the whole of the Poona Force Majesty's two corps of Infantry formed on its right and left in a street which was continued by two native Corps, the Horse Artillery occupied the heights on the right and left flanks on each bank of the river.—The whole being commanded by the Major General of the Division, Sir Lionel Smith.

On arriving at the entrance of the street formed by the Troops, the Hon'ble the Governor and party dismounted, and accompanied by the sirdars of the Highest rank in the Deccan, moved slowly forward, the Regiments saluting as the procession advanced, and when it arrived at the Bridge and past under a triumphal arch of palms, the artillery by a Royal salute from the right bank, announced the opening of the Bridge.—On arriving in the centre, the Hon'ble the Governor with that command of language and easy manner he is so well known to possess, addressed the surrounding crowd of Natives of Rank in Hindoostanee.

He alluded to a distant period of 27 years since, when he accompanied the greatest Hero of the present age, who had passed this river with the force then under his command on Pontons, at the very spot where now a permanent bridge had been completed, to benefit the public, and afford that aid and encouragement in an easy and rapid communication thro' the country so necessary for the purposes of commerce and general prosperity: He informed them, that the day for the ceremony of the opening the Bridge had been purposely selected as the anniversary of the Victory of Waterloo, and he therefore named it after the Hero of that day, that altho' his present title of Wellington was known throughout the world, yet he should select the name by which he was first distinguished in this country, and by which it was associated with the fame of his noble Brother, the Marquis Wellesley, and with some of the most glorious deeds recorded in the History of India. These deeds he said were well known to many who heard him; and in commemoration of them, he now named the Bridge which had been that day so auspiciously opened, "The Wellesley Bridge," The surrounding Circle, European and Native, caught the word, and "Wellesley Bridge" was proclaimed with the loudest cheers.

The procession proceeded, and on the Honorable the Governor stepping off the Bridge another Royal salute announced the termination of the ceremony. The Hon'ble the Governor and party, and the Ladies who were spectators of the scene, were entertained by His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Breakfast, and during the repast many well selected airs were performed by the Band in attendance.

Largess to the amount of some hundreds was ordered to be distributed to the poor of the City in honor of the day, and universal satisfaction and joy appeared to reign in the minds

of all—It is indeed difficult to describe the sensation produced among the natives whose sense of the great boon they have received in the erection of this Bridge, has been greatly increased by it's being opened in a manner so suited to their character and feelings.

Poona, 20th June 1830.

CORRRESPONDENCE.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL EMANCIPATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The tenor of your remarks on the Bombay Theatre of late, has so thoroughly convinced me that you are a real friend to the Drama, that I have no hesitation in addressing you on a subject highly interesting to all "who strut and fret their hour upon the stage" and "groan and sweat under a weary"—*character* for the amusement of their friends. The practice of Theatrical criticism in the Bombay newspapers, has I am certain, tended to deprive the boards of many who would willingly come forward, did they not shrink from the strictures of the press, which even when in praise are sometimes not the most gratifying to a modest man.—I think a favorable opportunity now offers for obtaining for the people of *my caste* a sort of immunity from all future notice from the press, I believe from what I have heard that *your brother* of the Courier will not *now* throw any obstacles in the way of his *brother* amateurs, I therefore venture to appeal to you to advocate the cause of THEATRICAL EMANCIPATION. I believe that Amateur performances strictly private are not considered amenable to criticism in England, but it undoubtedly comes within the *prerogative* of an Editor to critisize all performances to which he purchases his admission, and I grant that in point of right, amateurs who play in Theatres where money is paid have no more pretension to call on you not to notice their exertions, than those who might happen to sing at a public subscription concert at Hanover Square or the Argyle rooms,—But allowing the right,—courtesy Mr. Editor and the expression of public feeling may possibly obtain from you, what ill-natured remonstrance would never exact, now I am certain that if you were convinced that your remarks would wound the feelings of any poor *artiste de province* or keep respectable talent off the stage, you will be the last man in the world to play off your has too many enemies,—too many "The stage gladly see.

"Apollo sink, and Shakspeare cease to reign,"

Or what has actually happened to one quondam Theatre in London,—the Bethel Flag waving o'er the "Muses fane."—No Mr. Editor put down the race course,—poison all dogs—sink regattas,—let every Joe Manton miss fire, and every "mare slip her shoulder," put a period to pig hunting, write down the "Oriental Sporting Magazine" crush "Councils on Cabbages,—lectures on leeks"—knock down the Tennis Court, burn all cards and dice, and light your fires with Billiard cues—if you please,—but pray preserve the glorious Drama.!!

Yours very faithfully,
A STROLLING AMATEUR.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight	1 | 9½
Bengal	at 30 days sigh't,	107 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	a 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 218 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 4.
China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

The shipping report, since our last, announces the arrival of the H. Co's Sloop of War *Clive*, J. C. Hawkins Esq Com. from Zangebar the 7th June, and the Barque *Fanny*, Currie from Calcutta.

Passengers per Fanny.—The Revd. T. D. Pottinger and two Misses White.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Worthy, 18th Regt.
Capt. J. Jopp, Staff.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 22d. The H. C. Sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins Esq. Com. from Zanzebar, 7th June.

Do. Ship Othello (F. T.) H. S. Thomson Master, returned from Sea.

24th. Barque Fanny, Wm. Currie Master, from Calcutta, 19th April.

Passengers per Fanny.—The Revd. T. D. Pottinger, and Two Miss Whites.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency on Saturday night the 12th Instant, after a long, but severe illness, Johanna Frances Morris, wife of Mr. T. H. Morris, Overseer at the Bunder Pier, aged 34 years and 7 months.

Deeply regretted by all her relations and friends.

At Poona, on the 17th June, William, Son of the Revd. John Stevenson, of the Scottish Mission, aged 10 months.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 12.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

[*Concluded from the last Gazette.*]

Mr. G. DAWSON said, that though admiring the talents, ability, and eloquence displayed by the Hon. Baronet, it was not his intention to follow him through the various topics on which he had been pleased to dwell. He would confine himself strictly to the limits which the duty of his office imposed. Instead of following the Hon. Baronet, therefore, through those various subjects in a speech, which were, in fact, a condensation of all the topics which had been discussed last Session, he would address himself simply to that object which he had no doubt the Hon. Baronet was most anxious to attain, although he had made such slight mention of it. He did not take the same view of the salaries of 1797 as the Hon. Baronet did His Majesty's Government had pledged itself to support all advisable reduction; and he thought he might say they had already given proofs of their desire to carry these promises into effect. The House would, no doubt, remember the tale of a certain Procrustes, who measured people by his bed, and straitened them by cutting off their limbs, or lengthened them by stretching till he made them all fit the bed he had adopted as a standard of measurement. If the principle of that worthy person was to be applied to the salaries of public officers, he thought he could shew, that though in some cases there might be a little to cut off, there would in many others be much to lengthen. He would boldly assert, that every principle of reduction which Committees of this House had recommended for the reduction of the public expenditure had been rigidly carried into effect ["No, no"]. In the year 1797, the Committee appointed to examine the public expenditure, after a most laborious investigation, came to the result of recommending the utmost practical retrenchment, especially the abolition of sinecures and reversions of offices. He would shew that that recommendation had been carried by the Government to the fullest possible effect. They had abolished—the Clerks of the Pells both in England and Ireland, receiving 3,000*l.* a year each, and their deputies receiving 1,100*l.* a-year each. They had abolished in Ireland the office of Auditor of the Exchequer, paid by a salary of 4,000*l.* a-year; and they intended to abolish the same office in England as soon as a vacancy should occur. There were 23 other offices which they had abolished since 1807, making in the whole, since the recommendation alluded to, 32 offices, reversions, and sinecures, which had been abolished [hear, hear! from the Treasury Benches]. He would now show that the Government had paid the greatest attention to the recommendations of this House as to the regulation and management of the public revenue, and had done so with the strictest intention of making economy and retrenchment the basis on which their regulations should be founded. The first office he would refer to was that of Commissioner of Barracks, which had been abolished, and the duties transferred to the Ordnance. The next was that of Commissioner of Transports, which had been abolished, and the duties transferred to the Navy Pay Office. The third was that of Commissary in Chief, which had likewise been abolished, and the duties transferred to the Treasury. The office of Storekeeper General was abolished; the Board of Customs in Scotland, the Board of Customs in Ireland, the Board of Excise in both countries, and the Board of Stamps in both, had all been abolished. The effect of these various abolitions was, that the number of Commissioners, which had been 59, was now, reduced to 28. [hear, hear hear!]. He, therefore, asserted that the Government had had no other desire than that of abolishing every useless item of public expenditure. The Commissioners, whose number was thus diminished, had been paid by salaries from 1,000*l.* to 1,400*l.* a-year [hear, hear!]. Thus were the public offices regulated up to 1820. In the month of June, 1821, an Address was carried in that House, on the motion of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, praying that a minute examination might be made into all the branches of public income and expenditure. He would read a few words of the Treasury Minute, in order to show the House that the object of retrenchment had neither been blinked nor overlooked by the Government, and that the Government had never failed to carry into the most rigid execution the recommendation of that House [loud cries of "No, no!" from the Opposition.] He should show that what he had stated was strictly correct; and he did not doubt that the Honourable Member for Cumberland would then find that the Address which had formerly been voted by this House embraced nearly all the objects which he now proposed. The efforts at reduction were first made by the Government in 1797; the same system had been followed in 1822; and although it had been impossible for them to do all that was desired, yet he thought the House would allow, when they considered the different manner in which business was now conducted in the public offices, that the salaries of the public officers were now reduced as nearly as possible to the standard which the Hon. Member for Cumberland proposed to adopt. It might naturally be expected that he should begin with that department with which he was more particularly connected. By a Treasury Minute, dated in January 1822, it was directed that every office should be restored to the situation in respect of the number of persons employed, and of the emoluments they received, in which they were in 1797, unless some adequate cause could be shown to render an alteration from the state of the office at that period necessary. That wherever an increase of business rendered it necessary to preserve an establishment created or enlarged since that period, the emolument of the officers should be assimilated as much as possible to the standard of that year. That if any office created since 1797 was no longer necessary, or that the emoluments might be reduced, such abolition or reduction should be made. The whole range of the public offices was included in this minute, which he would now show to have been carried into full execution. That was the effect of the new regulations upon the Treasury establishment with respect to the payment of salaries. At the time that minute was made, the *minimum* amount of salaries in the Treasury was 46,000*l.*, the *maximum* 64,000*l.* Under the new regulations, the *minimum* amount was 41,000*l.*, the *maximum* 48,000*l.*, so that upon the whole there had been a gross reduction equal to 30 percent. [hear, hear,! hear! from the Treasury]. The same principle had been applied to all the other offices. He would now examine how the minute had operated upon the different classes of public servants at the Treasury; and he thought that when he had done so, the House would see the applicability of his reference to the bed of Procrustes. The effect of the reduction was, that the salaries of the junior clerks fell 26 per cent.—those of the assistant clerks, 40 per cent—of the senior clerks, 30 per cent.—and of the chief clerks, 20 per cent. How had it affected the superior officers? He should see that it had affected them in more than the same proportion. If he compared their salaries in 1797 with those of 1821, he should find that they enjoyed more in the former than in the latter year; so that if the Honourable Member's proposition was adopted, their salaries would rather be increased than diminished. The salary of the First Lord was, then the same as now. The Junior Lords in the present year, 1,380*l.* a year—the same in that as taries to the Treasury were now just the same sum that they were in 1797, but they had undergone before and since that time several variations. In 1769, 1770, and 1771 it was 3,700*l.* a year; in 1779, 1780, and 1782, it was together with emoluments (which he conceived to be much more objectionable than a fixed salary), equal to the sum of 5,100*l.* a year. In 1797 it was 3,400*l.*; in 1800 it was 4,000*l.*; and in 1821 it was 3,500*l.*, at which sum it stood now [hear, hear!]. As he held an office which was not subject to the proposed reduction, he thought he might be allowed to put in his voice against the reduction of the salaries of those men who had deserved well of their country, but who would be seriously affected by this diminution of their salaries, which in justice to them ought not now to be made. This brought him to the position in which the officers of the Treasury were now placed by the adoption of the two recommendations made by this House. It was fair that he should shew now the difference of duty performed by the officers of the Treasury at the present time and in 1797. It was the custom (he ought first to inform the House) to register the papers connected with the business of the Treasury. In 1797 the officers registered 4,600 papers, but in 1827 they registered 27,000 papers [hear, hear!]. When this increased duty was performed by the same number of individuals in a department, the heads of which had only the same salary as in 1797, and in which the subordinate officers (who performed the most labour) did ten times the amount than in 1797, he thought he had made out a fair case to the House to induce them to deliberate long and maturely before they fixed such a loss upon men who were so little able to bear it [hear, hear!]. He would now proceed to the offices of the Secretaries of State. They received the same salary as in 1797, namely, six thousand pounds a year. In 1782, however, they had 8,000*l.* a year each; and, before 1797, the Under Secretary had 2,000*l.* a year; and at that sum, after undergoing in the meantime variations of increase and decrease, now stood. The same reduction which he had before mentioned had been practised with respect to the office of Secretary at War, and there were some curious circumstances connected with that subject. It would appear that the number of persons employed in the Secretary at War's Office had increased since 1797, but the payment to them had diminished. In that year the persons employed there were 58, and the salaries paid 36,000*l.* a year; but in 1821 the numbers were 99, and the salaries paid 33,000*l.*; so that with an increased amount of labour, the expenditure was considerably diminished [hear, hear!]. The Deputy Secretary at War at that time had a salary of 2,500*l.* a year, but his perquisites sometimes amounted to 14,900*l.* The chief clerks at that time received 3,000*l.* a year. The whole establishment had been since twice reduced, and the Deputy Secretary now received a fixed salary of three thousand pounds; while the salaries of the chief clerks had been finally reduced to 1,200*l.*, 1,000*l.*, and 900*l.* a year [hear, hear!]. In the offices in Ireland there had been a great saving effected, both in the number of persons employed and in the salaries paid to them. He would state one department alone by way of sample. In 1818, the gross number of Custom-house officers employed in Ireland was so great, that the number reduced was above 2500; and without going into a detail of their different salaries, he would just state that the reduction since that period amounted to no less a sum than 237,678*l.* [hear, hear, hear!]. In the reduction which had thus been made, he claimed some degree of merit for the department with which he was connected. It often happened that, of the officers whose establishments were thus reduced, some were put upon a superannuation allowance while others formed what was called the redundant list—in other words, a body of officers, capable of being employed to fill up any vacancies that might occur in the reduced establishments. If the Government were inclined to abuse the patronage they possessed, they might put new persons into the vacancies thus occurring, and leave the old officers still upon the Superannuation Allowance or the Redundant List. So far, however, had the Treasury been from acting upon any such rule, that no less than 373 persons had been taken from the Redundant List of 2,500, and put into vacancies that had occurred since the reduction was effected, by which a saving of 37,000*l.* was effected [hear, hear, hear,!]. This fact showed the principle on which all these things were conducted. There was another of the same kind. The Board of Customs in Scotland had been abolished in the course of last summer, and the Superannuation allowance of one of the Commissioners was 740*l* a-year. The office of the Comptroller of the Customs at Quebec had since become vacant and it would, no doubt, have been very agreeable to the Noble Duke at the head of the Treasury to have given away the office in the usual manner but it having been intimated to him that the retired Commissioner was a person fit to be appointed to the situation and was willing to accept it and go out to Canada, the Noble Duke conferred on him the office, to which was attached a salary of 1,500*l.* a year, and thus saved the country the 720*l.* a year superannuation allowance [much cheering]. That act was followed up that very next week by one of an exactly similar kind. An office with a salary of 1,000. a year became vacant, and the Noble Duke selected another of the retired Commissioners for that office [hear, hear!]. He stated these facts from his own personal knowledge of what had occurred in the Treasury, but there were other Gentlemen in that House connected with other offices who could state instances of the same kind. The difference between the old and new systems was much greater than many people imagined. A land waiter at the Customs, under the old system, had a greater salary than the Commissioners had now. The object of the old officers was to collect as much as possible, and to hide the sources from whence they obtained it. The object of the officers under the new system was to do every thing with fairness and openness, to conduct their business with advantage to the merchants, while the public revenue was benefitted and secured ["No, no," from the Opposition]. The House must not judge by the value of the money paid to these officers, but by the value of the labour given by them. While the salaries of the officers of the various establishments were reduced by the Treasury Minute he had read, no reduction, but rather an increase had taken place in the value of the necessary articles of life. He was not like some Honourable Gentlemen in that House, possessed of a minute and accurate account of the price of the various articles of life at that time and at the present, but he believed he could give them a statement which came pretty near the truth. In 1822, when the reductions under the Treasury Minute took effect, the leg of mutton was to be purchased for 6d. a pound, but in 1830 the price was 8d. a pound [loud cries of "No, no," from the Opposition]. He believed he was right, and that such would be found to be the relative difference of price of the two periods. In 1822, the shoulder of mutton was sold at 5d. per pound, but its price now was 7d per pound renewed cries of "No, no, no," from the Opposition, accompanied with loud laughter. Hon. Members might dispute his statements; but of this he was sure that there had been an increase, not a diminution, in the price of some of the articles of life. The price of the common article of life had not come down in the proportion that had been stated; while, on the other hand, it was to be observed that the business of the offices was conducted in a much more efficient manner than it had been formerly. This, he thought, must be evident to all that were at all acquainted with these offices; and he would, therefore, save the House and himself the trouble of any detail on that point. Having stated thus much he thought that he had shewn that the salaries paid were not larger than was consistent with the duties which those who received them had to per-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

form. Something having been said relative to Ireland, he begged, before he sat down, to be allowed to say a few words on that subject as it was one in the prosperity of which he felt that he had a deep stake. It had been stated by a Right Honourable Gentleman, on the first night of the Session that distress did not prevail in that country; upon which the Hon. Member for Limerick (Mr. Rice) and the Honourable Member for Clare (Mr. O'Connell) had made statements to the House, for the purpose of refuting that position. At the despondency expressed by the Honourable Member for Limerick on the subject, he (Mr. Dawson) must confess that he was somewhat surprised; nor could he account for it, unless the Honourable Gentleman had either taken the Honourable Member for Clare for his oracle, or had himself most suddenly changed his opinion. For himself, he might take upon himself to say that he had never known more mercantile or trading activity going on in Ireland than at the present moment and it was only a short time before that he had received the congratulations of the Honourable Member for Limerick, in a conversation that took place between them on the subject. Mr. Latouche had also borne testimony to the same fact; and he (Mr. G. Dawson) believed that the Honourable Member for Limerick had documents in his possession which illustrated the same position. The reason that the Honourable Member for Clare had given for taking upon himself to assert that there was distress in Ireland was a most curious one: the Honourable Member said that he did so from his professional knowledge. But who a lawyer (for he presumed that that was the professional knowledge to which the Hon. Gent. alluded) could ascertain such a point from his professional knowledge was beyond his comprehension. If the knowledge had been upon some professional point there was no man to whom he would more readily bow; but in the present case he really did not see any reason for attaching any great weight to the professional knowledge of the Hon. Gentleman. But though he (Mr. Dawson) knew that great distress did exist in Ireland [laughter, and hear, hear!], yet he knew that it proceeded from other causes than those which had been stated: one great source of distress had arisen from the transferring so much of the coarse linen manufacture to Scotland and Yorkshire; but with respect to the agricultural interests of Ireland, there was no distress at present. He thanked the House for the attention with which it had listened to him; and would now state the course which he intended to pursue [hear!] As the Hon. Member's motion came in the shape of an Amendment, he (Mr. G. Dawson) could not, by the rules of the House, move any resolutions upon that; he should, therefore, move the Order of the Day for taking the Speech into consideration but to show that it was not his wish to get rid of the question in that way, he should, if the Honourable Gentleman's Motion was negatived move a series of Resolutions, which he thought the House would be inclined to support. The Resolutions which he intended to propose were then read. They referred to the assurance which his Majesty, in 1821, had given to the House that every inquiry should be thrown open to them for the purpose of economy; and concluded with the following Resolution:

"Resolved—That in all the establishments of the country, whether civil or military, every saving ought to be made which may be made without a violation of existing engagements, and without detriment to the public service" [cheers].

Mr. CROKER; After what had been stated by his Hon. Friend relative to the Treasury, he was desirous of addressing a few words to the House relative to the Admiralty, where he thought the case was still stronger. The Hon. Gentleman (Sir James Graham) had referred to the total salaries of the Admiralty officers as they were in 1797 and in 1827. At the former period he stated the total to be 1,374,000*l.* and at the latter 2,788,000*l.* The Hon. Gentleman then went into a statement of how much increase there had been in each particular department. In 1797, according to the Hon. Member, the salaries of one department amounted to 14,140*l* and in 1827 to 25,600*l.* But if any person would take the trouble of looking at the Finance Report of 1797, he would find that though the nominal salary only amounted to 14,140*l.*, yet the real salary, including gratuities, allowances, &c. amounted to 27,600*l* which was nearly 2,000*l.* more than was paid for the same service at the present period [hear, hear!]. He did not state this on any authority of his own; but it appeared from the Report of the Finance Committee, and might be found in the Ninth Report of that year. From that Report it appeared that in 1797 the First Lord of the Admiralty received 3,000*l.* a year, while he was now receiving 5,000*l.* a year—the other Lords being paid the same as now: the First Secretary, in 1797, received 5,400*l.* and now only 3,000*l.*; the Second Secretary then 1,921*l.*, and now only 1,500*l.*; the Chief Clerk then 1,446*l.*, and now only 1,150*l.*—making a difference in favour of the present time, in these three offices only, of no less than 5 or 6,000*l.* a year, of which amount 2,000*l.* were actually saved, and the remainder distributed to the lower classes of the Clerks. Besides these he had looked into some other naval department, and the same result appeared, Lord Barham, who was formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, perceived that a salary of 3,000*l.* a year was too limited an allowance for an office which required the display of so much hospitality; but with great and peculiar delicacy, his Lordship said nothing on the subject while he held the office: on his retirement, however (and in favour of an opposite and hostile party), he left behind him a recommendation that the salary should be raised to 5,000*l.* upon which Lord Grey, who succeeded him, acted, and procured the recommendation of his Majesty that the salary should be fixed at that sum.

Mr. RICE: The Honourable Gentleman (Mr. G. Dawson) had suggested that he (Mr. Rice) was in possession of evidence that Ireland was not in a state of distress; and had, therefore, taken on himself to pronounce that either he (Mr. Rice) must have been blinded by the Honourable Member for Clare, or have suddenly changed his opinion, and made a statement which he knew to be contrary to the fact. Never, however, was there a statement more unfounded. Not only had the Hon. Gentleman misapprehended, but he had forgotten—not only he had forgotten, but he had been driven to invent. So far from adopting the statements of the Hon. Member for Clare or of the Hon. Member for Kerry, he had said, that while he conceded to the one that the state of Ireland was less depressed than the state of England, he must, on the other hand, assist that the great interests of Ireland were in a state of suffering. The Hon. Gentlemen said that he (Mr. Rice) was in possession of facts which would disprove this. But the only facts which he possessed were relative to an increased export; and he was not prepared to admit that this of itself evinced an increased prosperity; and, in order that there might be no misunderstanding on the matter, he pledged himself, on Monday, to bring to the House the very statement which he was accused of having kept back. With respect to the Resolutions read by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr G. Dawson), if the Hon. Member for Cumberland could so far consent as to give up the point about the Currency, it appeared to him that these Resolutions embraced all his other points. For himself, he should rejoice in seeing these two points separated, because he wished that, when the House came to the consideration of such subjects as economy and retrenchment, they should be able to unite in the common object of discharging their duty faithfully. Vague Resolutions had often been brought before the House, but he hoped that those of the Hon. Gentleman would turn out better, from the necessity that every one felt that there was to do something to relieve the country [hear. hear!].

Mr. G. DAWSON explained,

Sir G. WARRENDER: The statement made by the Hon. Member for Cumberland was most clear, and would do service out of doors by showing that the House of Commons was not inattentive to the distress of the country. A proposition had been made many years ago in favour of the Scotch Judges, but the Motion had been withdrawn. He now wished to know whether that Motion was to be renewed this year?

Mr. O'CONNELL: If he understood the Honourable Gent. (Mr. Dawson) rightly, he had not contradicted him in his statement relative to Ireland on his own authority, but on that of Mr. Latouche. That Gentleman on his return from England, had attended a meeting of the Society for the improvement of Ireland, and had there made the assertion that Ireland was not suffering in so great a degree as England, which he supported by stating that the Excise had increased. The voice of the Meeting, however, had been universal in contradicting the assertion, and he (Mr. O'Connell) had taken the liberty of endeavouring to disprove his statement by details, admitting that it was true that the excise had increased, but contending that that was only a proof that a greater consumption of spirits was going on.

Mr. Latouche took a week to consider of this, and at the meeting on the following week he did not think proper to touch again on the subject. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. G. Dawson) had, therefore, been led astray by Mr. Latouche, & had not examined so fully for himself as he might have done.

Lord MORPETH said, that the Motion of his Honourable Friend, the Member for Cumberland (Sir J. Graham) would at any time have commanded the attention and support of the advocates of economy; but when it came before them coupled with complaints of the overwhelming distress of every class in the country, then, indeed, it must prove irresistible. Whether, however, they adopted the Motion of the Honourable Baronet, or were content with the Resolutions intended to be proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, it was plain that the House was about to give a new pledge to the country of its determination to prosecute a system of retrenchment and reformation on every branch of the public expenditure [hear, hear!]. Some Honourable Members recommended as a remedy for the distress, that the House should commit a deliberate breach of faith, and violated the legislative enactment by which it bound itself to maintain a metallic currency. Others went still further, and advised an equitable adjustment with the public creditor. In his opinion any proposal of measures of that kind would come before them with better grace, after every fair, just, and honourable means of relief had been exhausted [hear!]. Of these means economy in the public expenditure was one of the most evident, as well as the most laudable. In earlier years of life, although his feelings and his judgment led him to wish success to that party in whose cause he was now embarked, he confessed, he had entertained a strong prejudice against the apparent niggardly course they seemed disposed at all times to adopt with respect to the public expenditure. The experience of a very few years had, however, altered his opinions; and he now willing to acknowledge that economy, in the management of the public money, was the highest political wisdom [hear hear!]. In adopting such a sentiment, he could not but be forcibly reminded of the eloquent exertions in its support which marked the whole political life of one so much missed in that House, and so much lamented in private—he meant the late Mr. Tierney [hear, hear. hear!] The unsparing and disinterested labours of that able and eloquent man, in the service of economy, did more credit to his life, and cast a greater lustre on his memory, than all the glories and successes of those other distinguished men, who, though they may have been more honoured, were not more useful [hear!]; who, though more fortunate, had not been more meritorious [hear, hear, hear!]. He could not but think that this feeble tribute to his merits would not be unacceptable to those who had so often been enlivened by his wit and enlightened by his wisdom, and that it was not impertinently or inappropriately introduced into the discussion on a subject which had so often engaged his most earnest attention [hear, hear!]. The Noble Lord concluded by expressing his determination to support the men of every party, whether Greek or Trojan, in their labours to procure retrenchment of expenditure and a diminution of taxation; and he hoped, when the Estimates of the year were brought before them, that they would be framed on such a scale as to justify the expectations of the House, and restore to the Government the confidence of the people [hear!].

Mr. HUME admitted the merit of the motion of the Honourable Baronet; but confessed that he preferred the Resolutions of the Secretary of the Treasury, as least shackled with conditions, and as best calculated to bind the House to a redemption of the pledge given in the year 1821. There were some persons who considered that small reductions of this kind were of no use; but he begged to remind them that the result of the former Address to the Throne had been a reduction in the public expenditure of more than two millions a year. Since that time, however, they had gone on adding every year to our expences, spending on every side, as if there remained no control over the Government. So complete, indeed, had been the abandonment of all care, that he had repeatedly given the Government credit for not spending more money that it did. He gave no credit to the statements of the Honourable Member (Dawson) with respect to the reductions which had taken place, because he found that the Estimates of every year rose above that of the year preceding, and that they had gone on increasing since the year 1822. After observing that the Finance Committee had inserted a paragraph in their Report declaratory of their opinion that all the Establishments of the country were framed on too large a scale, the Honourable Member said the question was not whether a Secretary of the Admiralty was to have 5,000*l.* a-year, or a Secretary at War 12,000*l.*, but that every public officer was to have a salary apportioned to the duty he had to perform, and that every practicable reduction should be made in every department of the public service. He did not see why they should not at once carry up an Address to the Throne on such a subject. His Majesty had never hesitated to ask the House to relieve his distresses. The people had again and again supplied his wants; and was it not quite consistent that the House should now address his Majesty, and ask him to reduce his expences?—for, unless they were determined to look at their situation with boldness, and act with resolution, they could not hope to derive much relief from passing the Resolutions of the Hon. Secretary. If they supported their professions of economy, he would ask the House to look at the late arrangements with respect to the Stamp Office. It was found that out of eight Commissioners, there were not three who could be persuaded to meet each other for the transaction of business. Well, the Board was broken up, and it was supposed that Ministers would avail themselves of the event, and as three were found sufficient for the conduct of business that no more would be retained. But what did, they do? They discharged and pensioned the whole of them, and then appointed a new Board, more numerous than the former, and at a higher salary. The Honourable Member, after some other observations on the improvident waste of the public money, concluded by recommending the Honourable Baronet to withdraw his motion or permit it to be negatived, in order to secure the adoption of the Resolutions.

Sir J. WROTTESLEY, amidst great noise in the House, observed, he had predicted on the debate in the year 1826, that distress would result from the measure they were about to pass, and his predictions had been verified. He conceived the whole of the distress to have been caused by the currency, and by the currency alone; but he should take another opportunity of entering more fully into that question. At present he would say no more than that he feared the carrying the Resolutions into the fullest effect would not remove the distress.

Mr. W. DUNCOMBE thought the Minsters were ill advised in representing the distress of the country to be partial. They would have acted in a manner much more befitting their station and their respectability, if, instead of founding a proposition of their own on the Motion proposed that night, they had at once come down to the House with an honest declaration of the distress, and proposed effectual measures of relief. For his part, he was not disposed to view the question of relief as a party question. He should consider the claims of all on their abstract merits, and though he admitted that manufacturers and agriculturists were suffering under an equal stagnation, he thought the labouring classes, the operatives, had the first claim on their attention, and were first entitled to relief.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR had been now [illegible] nearly five and forty years a Member of that House, under the denomination of a Whig, and he, as yet, saw no reason for abandoning the name of his party. He had no connection with Ministers, nor had he any view of ambition: all he desired at his time of life was, to see the happiness, the peace, and the honour of his country fully established. Although he could not abandon his party, he did not, however, mean to oppose Ministers as a member of that party. He meant to try them by their professions of economy. Did they cause the distress [hear, hear!]? He asked, were they the authors of the war, which had plunged the country into its present difficulties? He was one of three, the only Members remaining in either House, of a minority of six who opposed Mr. Pitt's determination to go to war, and predicted the consequences that must ensue from it. The Ministry was not answerable for this now; and he would say to them, that if they did what was right, present Administration had already obtained two magnificent votes in that House—the vote for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and vote for the Emancipation of the Catholics. He had no connection with the Administration; but he would take their proposition as they came, and support those which, in his opinion, were advantageous. He wished for economy and retrenchment generally; but he wished for them especially in the highest quarters. He thought the expences of the Crown enormous. The House had no conception of their amount. Now, as he thought the present Administration were not so much bound to the Crown as some former Administrations had been, he expected from them some interference on this point. If Ministers went forward in the spirit of the Motion which had been made that evening by the Honourable Secretary of the Treasury, he was convinced that they would do much good. As to the landed proprietors, he was not one of them; he wished he was [a laugh] Who was it that prompted the late war? The landed proprietors. There were some of them near him whose estates, which formerly produced only about two thousand pounds a year, now produced between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* But it was impossible to expect that war prices could continue. The war, while it lasted, naturally enchanced the price of every article of life. He remembered that just after Bonaparte escaped from Elba, a farmer in his neighbourhood, who was ignorant of that fact, and who was driving some pigs to a neighbouring market, in order to git rid of them even at a reduced price, met another farmer and asked him the news. "Napoleon," said the other, or rather, as he believed, he called him "Nap" [a laugh]—'Nap has got back to France." "Has he?" replied the other, "then I'll drive my pigs home again" [a loud laugh]. Reverting to the present Ministers he would say, "Show me a better set and I will take them; but until then let these Gentlemen be fairly tried [hear, hear, hear!]. What could they do? They did not possess Aladdin's lamp. They could not produce riches at pleasure. Some persons recommended a change in the currency—the substitution of paper for gold. For such a proposition he for one was determined never to vote. They only effect of such a step would be to postpone the evil day for a year or two, when it would come upon us with additional violence and suffering [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. Secretrry PEEL spoke to the following effect:—As I understand the Honourable Member for Cumberland is disposed to withdraw his Resolutions, and to accept those which have been moved by my Honourable Friend, I shall confine myself to a very few observations on the question before us. But as a direct allusion has been made by the Hon. Baronet to me and my financial measures, I think it necessary to say something in answer to his remarks. I did not expect that the Honourable Member would on the present occasion have introduced the consideration of the best means of establishing our currency on a better footing. This is certainly not the most convenient opportunity of discussing that subject; and if, therefore, I do not fully answer the Honourable Baronet's appeal I trust that neither he nor the House will imagine that it is from the slightest desire on my part to shrink from the investigation of the question whenever it may come before us in a distant and tangible shape. Still, however, I cannot allow even this Honourable Baronet, in the course of the very able speech which he addressed to the House this evening, made admissions on the subject of the currency which tend completely to relieve me from all responsibility for the introduction of the Bill of 1819. If the Honourable Baronet be prepared to act on the principles which he asserted I will declare without hesitation that should the situation of circumstances recur in which the country was placed in 1819, he would be bound in his own principles to support me in a repetition of the measure of 1819. Sir, whenever I approach the discussion of this question—of this extensive complicated, and important question, I shall forget all political, or rather all party considerations; I shall forget all the violent imputations which have been thown upon me of having lent myself to an act of cruelty, fraud and robbery; I shall ask the House deliberately to consider the position in which we were placed in 1819; and perfectly content to adopt the principles of the Honourable Baronet, I shall inquire if there was any alternative—if there was any mode by which we could have escaped the evils by which we were at that period threatened, other than by the adoption of the measure which I introduced into this House. It is the measure of 1819, but as the Honourable and Learned Member for Durham justly observed, it is the measure which preceded that measure, and which imposed upon us the necessity of adopting that measure to which all the distress resulting from the restoration of a legitimate currency ought to be attributed. What you had to decide at that moment was, whether you would revert to a legitimate standard, or whether you would continue to suffer all the inconveniences and evils of the existing state of things. If you adopted any standard in preference to the existing state of things, it was inevitable that you must cause a great pressure on the country. And here I beg to touch on a very important subject. What are the principles which the Hon. Baronet has laid down with reference to the immediate question before us? The Hon. Baronet says, "I am content to take as the basis of my proposition the Civil List as it was established in the year 1820, because the faith of Parliament was pledged to the amount fixed at that period." Sir, I cannot state too highly the importance which I attach to that declaration. I perfectly agree with the principle thus asserted by the Hon. Baronet with reference to the Civil List. But, I ask the Hon. Baronet if he be prepared to adhere to the Civil List of 1820, because the faith of Parliament was pledged to its amount whether he will refuse to adhere to those engagements which, during the continuance of the war, Parliament made at successive times with the public creditor? [hear, hear]. I perfectly agree with the Honourable Baronet that we ought to adhere to the engagement which we made in 1820 with respect to the Civil List; but I will tell him, that no engagement which Parliament entered into in 1820 ought to be held more sacred than the engagements which, at various periods, Parliament entered into with the public creditor. Every loan that was contracted during the war was contracted with the distinct understanding that after the conclusion of the war means should be adopted for its liquidation. I think that the

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Honourable Baronet. with the principle of integrity which belongs to his character will find it difficult to contend that because the public creditor made his bargain with the Government at a time when, from peculiar circumstances, the currency was in a state of depreciation, he was not entitled to be repaid on the conclusion of the war, and when the Bank had returned to its original system. In truth, Sir, it seems to me that the only difference between the Honourable Baronet and myself respects the standard which ought to have been established. The Honourable Baronet would prefer a joint silver and gold standard—I prefer a standard of gold. On this point I will not now touch; but when the proper time shall arrive, I will state to the House the reasons which, in 1819, induced me, in concurrence with the opinions of some of the ablest men in the country, to adopt a single standard, and that of gold. But, Sir, if that really be the only difference between the Honourable Bart, and myself, then I say, that at least twenty of the five and twenty per cent. of pressure resulting from the restoration of a legitimate currency would have been produced by the Honourable Baronet acting on his own principles, and establishing his joint standard. The Honourable Baronet's admission, therefore, is most important to my case. I trust the House will remember the eloquent and impressive terms in which the Honourable Baronet deprecated any abandonment of the system of currency which has been adopted. "You have it in your power (said the Honourable Baronet) to restore a temporary prosperity to the country: you have it in your power to return to a smallnote circulation—and even a smallnote circulation convertible into gold. By adopting such a course, you will for a time raise the spirit of commerce—you will for a time give a stimulus to enterprise; but this will be followed by a correspondent exhaustion and langour; and the former scenes of ruin and distress will re-appear." In every word of those sentiments I completely concur. I repeat, therefore, that there is no material difference of opinion between the Hon. Baronet and myself; and I am persuaded that I should in 1819 have had powerful support and cordial advocacy of the Hon. Baronet. On another point of the Hon. Baronet's speech I perfectly agree with him. I am quite convinced that to permit the re-issue of small paper, although with the provision that that paper should be convertible into gold at the pleasure of the holder, would afford only a temporary and precarious relief to the country. I believe that the inevitable consequence of such a proceeding although it might occasion a temporary prosperity, must eventually produce the departure of the gold currency. Experience has proved that a gold currency and a small paper currency cannot co-exist. Sir on this point we cannot argue from what takes place in Ireland and Scotland. The circumstances of this country are very different. If we were here to revert to the system which we have relinquished, we might go on prosperously for two or three years; but the inevitable consequences would be the departure of gold, an excess of paper, unfavourable exchanges with foreign countries, a sudden [illegible] demand for gold, an inability to procure say "We have no funds." the instant reply being "We are entitled to it,"—a general and simulteneous rush for gold, ultimate disappointment, and general bankruptcy and ruin [hear, hear, hear!]. Thus, Sir, we should greatly aggravate the evils which we are endeavouring, and as in suffer all the calamities through which we have recently passed. With respect to my Honourable Friend's Motion, I think the House will plainly perceive that it is preferable to the Motion of the Honourable Baronet. For, certainly, it is but fair that before the House enters upon the consideration of what further reductions may advantageously be made, it ought to be in possession, in a connected form, of what reductions have already been made. I also prefer my Honourable Friend's motion, because the Honourable Baronet's motion is calculated to excite extravagant hopes that can never be realized. Nor was the Honouaable Baronet correct in his statement of facts. For instance, he spoke of the increased pay of the army since 1797. Now the fact is that the pay of the army has not been increased since 1797. His illustrations of the statement were also exceedingly unfortunate; for they were all, Governors, & Bishops, civil not military. I can assure the Hon. Baronet that when he comes to deduct what has already been done in the way of reduction, he will, even of his own principles, entertain no sanguine hope of such further reduction as may lead to any great diminution of taxation. Such being the case, I hold it to be much better not to excite hopes, than to excite them as if for the purpose of disappointing them; and on that ground I certainly prefer my Hon. Friend's Motion. For the last Resolution there is a prebedent in a Resolution which was agreed to some years ago, on the Motion of the Hon. Friend has stated that the Crown has diligently applied itself to such reductions as appeared advisable, we can have no objection to other resolutions, declaring it to be the opinion of this House that every further reduction ought to be made which can be made without injury to the public service. I will now, Sir, add a few words on a subject of another kind. Much has been said in the course of the present discussion on the existing state of parties in this country. On the point I will frankly declare that I am not aware of any accessions to his Majesty Government which have been accompanied by the slightest compromise of principle [hear, hear!]. There is sure nothing dishonourable on the part of those who approve the general policy of his Majesty's Government in giving their aid towards carrying that policy into effect, our fixed intentions are simply to persevere in doing that which we believe it to be our duty to do. We are well aware of the state of parties and of which may be the result of a combination of parties. In the course of the last year wedid a great act of duty—an act which was certainly in contradiction to all our former sentiments; but an act which I then believed, and which I still believe, was imposed upon us by a powerful and overruling necessity. Sir, I cannot now, for the purpose of conciliating the good-will of those to whom I gave offence by my concurrence n that act, say that I repent it [hear, hear, hear!]. Intervening experience has convinced me that by pursuing the course which we did pursue on the occasion to which I allude, we averted from this country a great calamity, the pressure of which, if it still existed, would be now most painfully felt [hear, hear, hear!]. Allowing that there is distress in Ireland, although not agreeing with some Hon. Members that the distress is so extensive and universal as they describe it to be, believe me, Sir, that if we had refused to bring that long-agitated question of Catholic Emancipation to a close—if we had not presevered in what was considered by many persons as our obstinacy on that subject—Ireland would at the present moment be in a condition very different from that in which she actually is [hear!]. I firmly believe that from the settlement of that great question greater benefits have resulted than even I had anticipated; and that it has been productive of fewer dangers than I apprehended. Undoubtedly individual acts of atrocity have since been perpetrated in Ireland. But we must not judge of the general condition of the country by the acts of individuals, still less by the gross exaggerations of those acts which have gone forth to the public. Of this I am persuaded, that the elements of future peace and prosperity have been established in Ireland. I do believe that there is as complete an oblivion of past animosities among certain classes of the people as it was possible to expect in so short a time; and I have no doubt the example of these classes will generally diffuse itself among the rest of the community [hear, hear. hear!]. Feeling, therefore, the loss which I have experienced in being deprived of the confidence of those whom I respected and esteemed, and feeling also the value of the sacrifices to which such a loss naturally led, I cannot re-purchase that confidence by an expression of the slightest regret at the part which I took in that great Question [hear, hear, hear!]. I say, because I feel it to be my duty to say, that with a perfect knowledge of the painful results to myself. both as a private individual and a public man, of the part which I took in forwarding Catholic Emancipation, were the whole affair to be again transacted, even were those sacrifices still greater than they were, I would not shrink from pursuing the same course [hear, hear!]. Sir, we made the great sacrifice which we did make for the public good, and for the public good alone. We have made, & we will make no sacrifices for the purpose of keeping office. We are determined to persevere in that policy which we believe to be the most advisable; in that policy which, while it enables us to maintain all the valuable institutions of the country, will induce us to apply to those institutions that temperate reform which change of circumstances may have rendered necessary. Whatever may appear to us to be conducive to the permanent interests of the country, we will instantly propose; but we will not propose any measure which cannot be lasting; we will not, for the sake of a temporary and fleeting popularity, involve the country in a state of durable evil [hear, hear, hear!]. These are the principles of our internal policy, as the preservation of peace, if it can be preserved consistently with the honour and just influence of the country, is the principle of our foreign policy.—Sir, I say it with perfect respect to all; but, whatever combination of parties may occur in this House, we feel that there is a prevailing reference to ultra-Whig, or ultra-Tory, will ultimately sanction and confirm the course which it is our intention to pursue. [The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loudcheers.]

Mr. ATWOOD maintained that the Right Hon. Gentleman had abandoned all the grounds on which the Bill of 1819 was founded. On another occasion he would convince the Right Hon. Gentleman that the preceding Act afforded no grounds for the conclusions which he had drawn from it. By the Right Hon. Gentleman's own admission, had it not been for the Bill of 1819, all the salaries of public officers at the present day would have been five-and twenty per cent. lower than they were at the present moment. He could never believe that the Ministers contemplated keeping the standard permanent, while they kept up their salaries at the high rate to which they had been in secret raised by their own measure. The standard had been at various times both raised and lowered; there were existing contracts formed under both standards, and it was because he believed that more contracts now in existence had been formed during the light than the heavy standard, that he advocated alteration. He wished only for such a measure as would be equitable and just between all parties. It was in this view, and in this view alone, that he had proposed that the House should take the subject into consideration.

Mr. PEEL only rose to protest against the conclusions of the Honourable Gentleman. He had not professed to answer the Hon. Gentleman's speech, and had not followed him in his details, but he had never admitted that the Bill of 1819 had produced a depression equal to 25 per cent. If there were any person who professed to say whether that Bill had caused a depression of 25 or 15 per cent. he would undertake what was impossible. He wished also to rectify one omission. He entirely concurred in the observations of the Honourable Baronet in one point. He did not approve of the issuing smaller notes than notes for 5*l*.; but he yet hoped to see the day when all the fetters should be struck off the banking business.

Mr. LUMLEY expressed his satisfaction at the pledge given by the Hon. Gentleman ["Question, question"].

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply, wished it to be understood that he had never advocated an inconvertible paper money. It was his opinion that gold was naturally becoming more scarce, and adopting that as a standard by a nation which was much in debt, our debts were made more onerous, which was most unwise [hear, hear!]. Silver, he believed, was becoming more abundant, and adopting that as a standard would gradually reduce the burden of our debt. These were his deliberate opinions [hear, hear!]. He had no wish to upset the Administration; but he wished to force the Ministers to adopt those measures which he believed, in his conscience and his heart, were necessary for the good of the country. To carry those measures into excution he believed that the Duke of Wellington was one of the fittest men now in existence. He was no party therefore, to any plan to upset the Government, nor should he be, till he ascertained their final determination, and found that to be adverse to the best interests of the country. If that House should be sent back to the people, he believed another would be elected with opinions on the subject of the currency quite as strong as those then professed by the House he was speaking in. He had no object in view—his political ambition was fully gratified in representing a large county; he only wished to procure such measures as would relieve the general distress. He thought the Propositions of his Hon. Friend the Member for Derry better than his own Resolution, and should, therefore, prefer them; they would have the advantage of being unanimously carried; they differed but in a trifling degree from his own, and they were of a healing character, showing the people that the House felt for their distress. That, combined with the economy promised, would be favourably received in the country [hear, hear!].

The Report was then brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

After which, the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Dawson were put and carried unanimously.

The House then adjourned at Half-past Eleven o'clock.

NOTES ON THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

We could imagine a better speech than that which has been delivered in his Majesty's name; but compared with the general run of such documents, it deserves the praise of being direct business-like, judicious, and dignified. It is not faultless, for it displays a reluctance to admit the full extent of the existing public distress. We know that entire plain dealing on such points is scarcely to be expected from a Minister of State; but the Duke is strong enough to have risked the admission, and we are certain that he would have gained in the eyes of the country by doing so. The speech announces "considerable reduction" to be made in the public expenditure. Ten years ago we expected nothing from such statements, but the appointment of a retrenching committee as a sop to the public impatience; or perhapst the cashiering of some score or two of luckless clerks; but the abolition of the Scottish and Irish Boards of Customs and Excise, and various other recent reforms, shew that what the Duke's Goverament professes, it means to perform, We do believe that his Grace is more honestly disposed to save the public money than any Prime Minister who has held office in our days. We know, however, that economy is never very palatable among those who crowd the Court and the Treasury. We have little doubt that the Duke has mountains to move in cutting down the public expenditure; and therefore we hold it to be good policy in all who feel grievances to make them known, While the placemen are pouring their plaints into one of his ears, the country should ring its sufferings in the other. We may respect the Minister, but in times like these we cannot afford to be silent from courtesy. A reform is promised in the courts of law, in "different [illegible] by which we take for granted is meant—Scotland as well as England. The country is already deeply indebted to Mr. Peel for his able and judicious labour, in this department; and now that Lord Eldon, the patron of old abuses, is off the field, we anticipate a rich harvest of improvements from the Home Secretary's talents and diligence.

Though the speech announces a reduction of "Expenditure," it is silent as to a point which concerns us much more—a reduction of taxes. How do Ministers intend to apply the money saved by the promised retrenchment? Probably their object is to add it to the Sinking Fund, or rather to reconstruct such a fund, for at present we believe it is almost a nonentity. Now, we venture to say, that for any plans of economy which go merely to pay off a minute fraction of our overgrown debt, the country does not care a rush. What we want, and what we have a right to expect, is relief to as great an extent as posible, from the load of taxation which weighs us down. But though no hint is dropped as to repealing or modifying any tax, Ministers are not precluded from doing so; and we still think that in this particular, though they have not held out the word of promise to the ear, they will not entirely balk our hopes. It will be observed from the last paragraph of the speech that the fraudulent projects brought forward under the misnomer of "Equitable adjustment," will receive no countenance.

They only serious error in the speech is, that it greatly underrates the public distress, and discourages the idea that Parliament can do any thing for its alleviation. It is the duty of Ministers to know the state of the country. Had they known it well, they could scarcely have described it as they have done; and to the people it is extremely provoking to hear their sufferings spoken of in such inadequate terms. It is mortifying, too, to be told that Parliament which makes and moulds our financial system at pleasure, and takes credit for any little prosperity which arrives to us, can do nothing to remove burdens which we owe in a great measure to its rashness and infatuation. We did expect that allusion would have been made in the Speech to the India question but as Mr. Peel has already intimated a motion for a committee of inquiry into the affairs of India, the omission of the subject in the Speech is of the less consequence.

The debates on Thursday and Friday brought out some remarkable statements and displayed a new singular arrangement of the elements of parties. Lord Goderich met Earl Stanhops's argument about the weight of taxation in a manner not very felicitous. He observed, that in 1815, in the "heyday of our glory," the taxes collected exceeded 80 millions; and if 20 per cent, were deducted for the depreciation of the currency, the amount would be 56 millions, which was just the sum raised last year. Therefore, says his Lordship, our burdens are not *increased*. No! not increased: but neither are they diminished, though, as he states, twenty-seven millions of taxes have been repealed. This is the main grievance of which we complain—that after fifteen years of peace we are still as heavily taxed as we were during the war. When his Lordship, in the interval between 1816 and 1826, was letting in a flood of prosperity, as he thought, upon us, by repealing the taxes on income, salt, hides, &c. he did not perceive that what he was giving up with the right hand he was taking back with the left, by the return from paper to gold. The burden should, indeed, now be divided among a greater number of payers, but when the growth of population outstrips that of capital, increased numbers become a source of poverty and this is to o surely our condition at present.

The Duke of Wellington admitted in his own speech that the "distress was general." He might have said it was universal among those who live on land, or capital, or industry. Amidst the general depression, his Grace thought he saw symptoms of prosperity, in our increased exports, in the greater amount of traffic on our canals, and what think you?—in the fine houses built and occupied in every town by our retail dealers! We are sorry that the Duke should have committed himself by this ill-considered statement, which we must qualify as a lamentable specimen of ministerial ignorance. No example could have been more illchosen. In the worst of times there are of course some persons making money, and building houses, but the truth stares every man in the face who is not a total stranger to the class of dealers alluded to, that their condition is deplorable. in consequence of diminished incomes of the middle ranks, and the misery of the labourers and artizans, on whose custom they depend. This misapprehension comes of their silence; but if the shopkeepers are wise, they will take the hint, and cry out like the landholders, farmers, and ships-wners, till their situation is understood. The traffic on canals is said to have increased; but we suspect the evidence consists of picked cases. If there is more traffic on canals, there should be more on roads also; but on looking back to our own paper of 1st April, we find, that the produce of the tolls on the twenty principal roads round Edinburgh, fell off £2000 upon a gross amount of £16,000. We are pretty sure that in other districts a similar change took place. We dwell upon these facts because the notion of the present distress being slight or temporary, appears to us a most dangerous delusion for ministers to entertain. But why not appeal as usual to the Excise accounts, of beer, soap, candles, tea, sugar, &c. The reason, we fear, is that these accounts would testify to a diminished consumption; for the falling off in the Excise last year amounted to no less than £950,000, when compared with the year before. As to the alledged increase of exports, if it is not a Custom-house fallacy. we suspect it results in great degree from desperate attempts at speculation by men who have their capital sunk in trade, and are unable to extricate it.

(To be Concluded.)

MISCELLANEA.

A slight thaw came on during Thursday evening, but it was of very short duration, and in the night it froze severely. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the thermometer stood at ten degrees below the freezing point.

The appointment of Mr. Abercrombie to be Chief Baron of Scotland reflects great credit on the Administration. He is a sound and able lawyer, and a most upright and honourable man.

There is to be a meeting this day at Leeds, called by the Mayor, on the East India question.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Shepherd, Chief Baron of Scotland, having intimated his intention of resigning, from ill health, it is understood that the Right Hon. J. Abercrombie will be appointed to succeed him in that situation. Mr. Ross, a son, we believe, of General Ross, is mentioned as the successor to Lord Mountcharles, as one of the Lords of the Treasury.—*Globe.*

On Saturday evening an inquisition was taken on view of the body of William Deadman, a cloth-weaver, in this town, whose death was occasioned by his having suspended himself by a small cord from a rail in the staircase of his house on the previous afternoon. Mr. Wildsmith, surgeon, stated, that about 15 months ago he had attended the deceased, who was then labouring under an affection of the brain, which terminated in insanity. During the two months that he attended him he was in a state of complete insanity and was sometimes very wild, often threatening to destroy himself. For several reasons it was determined to get him into an asylum, but as they were full at that time, he did not go, and soon after quite recovered. His insanity at that time was occasioned by an affection of the brain. He had had a good deal of uneasiness of mind from imaginary causes, being of a peculiar turn of mind. Witness had seen him almost every week since, and he always exhibited a wildness, and the appearance of some latent disease. About a week ago, having a severe bowel complaint, he was admitted a patient at the Dispensary, and had taken the medicines he received there. Witness was sent for on Friday afternoon about four o'clock, and when he arrived he found the deceased had been cut down and was quite dead. His hands and face, and every part which was exposed, were perfectly cold; and on examining the windpipe where the rope had gone, he found that the anterior part was completely divided, owing to the weight of the deceased, which was from 18 to 20 stone. On examining the body at the request of the friends of the deceased, he found that the membranes of the brain were in a diseased state from previous inflammation. There was also nearly half a pint of serum in the cavity of the brain. Witness could not state whether this effusion of serum in the vessels of the head preceded the strangulation or was the effect of it, It was probable it was there before death. The Jury, after having retired a few minutes, returned a verdict that the deceased, William Deadman, died from strangulation, having hanged himself while in a state of unsound mind.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, No. 10 Military Square, by THOMAS RIGBY;—where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, will be received.